

National Unity-- An End of 'Selfish Politics'

This is the first of a series of articles on what President Roosevelt's Washington Birthday speech means to the American people. A second article—"The Alliance of the United Nations"—will follow tomorrow.

By Milton Howard

President Roosevelt's Washington Day speech struck a significant blow at the appeaser forces within the country which are concentrating on the disruption of national unity in the war effort.

Here are the President's meaningful words:

"We Americans will contribute unified production and unified acceptance of sacrifice and effort. That means a national unity without limitations of race or creed or selfish politics."

Why is this kind of national unity so important, and what does it mean in practical life?

The unity of all classes and groups behind the war effort is indispensable to America's victory over her Axis enemies for the reason that without the total resources and cooperation of all classes and groups the country will not be strong enough to defeat Hitler.

National Unity is thus a life and death matter for the nation and for the classes, groups and individuals within it.

By the same token, every action, every idea, that tends to prevent the unity of the nation behind the war imperils the very existence of the United States.

In practical terms, National Unity means that every class, group and individual has got to drop old methods of thinking, and judge every single issue by the single political test—does it help to crush the Axis by uniting the nation's war effort?

This means that every special, partial interest of the class, group or individual must be subordinated to the larger issue of victory over the Axis.

The hallmark of Fifth Column activity, or its influence, is to be seen in the aggravating, intensifying, and deepening of internal class and group differences.

The Fifth Column seizes on every mistake, defeat, or grievance not to remedy but to manipulate them for increasing internal class or group friction. The Fifth Column tries to give primary consideration to internal differences and to reduce the problem of winning the war over the Axis to a secondary position.

The Fifth Column tries to convince the classes and groups that differences cannot, and need not, be settled within the limits of an overriding National Unity for winning the war.

It is in this framework that the "selfish politics" indicted by President Roosevelt assumes such magnitude.

Who supports the war? Democrats, Republicans, Communists.

No one party can claim to represent the war support of the people. Hence, "selfish politics" which clings to old lines of exclusiveness or partisanship is an enemy of that national unity which is a military necessity for the nation.

Continuing obsessions with narrow "selfish politics" in Congress and in the coming elections can only provide opportunities to the appeasers who oppose America's victory.

Thus, the American people must demand that Congress cease voting as Democrats or Republicans, but as supporters of the war!

Thus, the American people judge all parties and individuals not as Democrats, Republicans or Communists but in the light of the crucial question—for or against America's victory in the war!

In the same spirit, the country and Labor must prepare for the coming elections to guarantee the return of a Congress that will abjure "selfish politics" and vote for all measures necessary to win the war.

If "selfish politics" contains such dangers for national unity, how much deadlier is that vilest form of "selfish politics" which masks its intentions in Red-baiting!

Red-baiting is the arch-enemy of national unity.

It is the most trusted weapon of the Fifth Column, on which they pin their hopes for disruption.

Persecution of the Communists who offer everything without reservation, including life itself, to defend the

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SIDESWIPE

by Del



What! I should eat mock turtle soup just to defy a vermin eagle.

(With today's cartoon, the Daily Worker begins a new feature—"Sideswipes"—by Del.)

Stimson Says Enemy Agents Staged Coast Raid

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZI ENSLAVEMENT

Vol. XIX, No. 50

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1942

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. (8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

MACARTHUR TROOPS ATTACK FOE; U. S. BLASTS JAPANESE ARMADA

Showdown Seton Smith Attack on Labor Laws

Administration Forces
Mobilize to Halt New
Anti-Labor Move

By Adam Lapin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A showdown vote is expected in the House tomorrow on the Smith amendment to the War Powers Bill which would wipe out hours and over-time pay provisions of 17 labor laws passed in the last 50 years including the Wage and Hour Act and the Walsh-Healey Act.

Majority Leader John W. McCormack rallied House Democrats to oppose the Smith amendment in a speech assailing the amendment as "anti-labor" and warning that it would disrupt morale in the nation's factories. The administration is understood to be strongly opposed to the amendment.

Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia, sponsor of the amendment, is supported by a sizeable bloc of tory Southern Democrats and reactionary, pro-appeasement Republicans who are attempting to use the war emergency as a smoke screen for a new attack on labor.

A vote on the amendment was postponed until tomorrow late this afternoon when more than a score of Congressmen stood up to indicate their desire to speak on the anti-labor proposal.

REPUBLICANS IN DOUBT

The outcome tomorrow will depend to a considerable extent on how the House Republicans line up.

During the past year, the Republicans in the House have generally supported most anti-labor legislation. With an election coming up in November, however, it was believed that many Republican Congressmen would hesitate before supporting the Smith amendment.

Although applause for anti-labor speeches was heavy on the Republican side during the day, this may not prove an altogether reliable index of how the voting will go.

Two Republicans, Rep. Joseph Clark Baldwin of New York and Richard Welch of California, were among the speakers who opposed the Smith amendment.

The Smith amendment would suspend for the duration of the war emergency all federal legislation imposing any limitation on hours or work or requiring over-time pay for more than a 40-hour week.

Smith started this lengthy list of measures to be suspended with "an act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and the District of Columbia" which was passed in 1892 during the Cleveland administration.

Most important of the laws which would be suspended are the wage and hour providing time and a half for overtime over 40 hours a week and the Walsh-Healey Act

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JOSEPH STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY

The full and authorized text of Joseph Stalin's Order of the Day (No. 55, Moscow, Feb. 23) on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the Red Army appears on page 6.



MAXIM LITVINOFF

Stimson Says Enemy Agents Used Coast Planes

Commercial Aircraft
'Raid' Part of Plot,
War Sec'y Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UP).—

As many as 15 aircraft, "probably commercial planes operated by enemy agents," caused the air-raid alarm early yesterday in the Los Angeles area, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today.

Stimson said at a press conference that on the basis of reports received by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, the planes over Los Angeles were "other than American Army or Navy planes." He disclosed that anti-aircraft batteries fired 1,430 rounds of ammunition at them.

He said, however, he had no information on the 13-minute alert in the District of Columbia early today.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said yesterday his information was that the Los Angeles air raid warning was a "false alarm." Authorities on the coast denied that, however.

Stimson said none of the planes over Los Angeles were shot down, no bombs were dropped, there were no casualties among members of U. S. military forces, and no American planes went into action.

He read a report from Army headquarters in that area, which said "an investigation is continuing."

The belief that commercial planes caused the alarm was indicated by the fact that they flew at varying speeds up to 200 miles an hour, and that no bombs were dropped, Stimson said.

He said the operation probably was initiated by enemy agents in an effort to discover locations of anti-aircraft batteries and for purposes of demoralizing the civilian population.

He praised military and civilian defense authorities in Los Angeles for their conduct during the alarm.

"It's better to be too alert than not alert enough," he added.

The unidentified planes flew at altitudes between 9,000 and 18,000 feet, Stimson reported.

He declined to explain why American planes did not go into action against the unidentified aircraft. Likewise he refused to guess where the planes, if they were commercial ships, may have been based. But he indicated the coast authorities were making every effort to find out.

British Planes Bomb Kiel, North Germany

LONDON, Feb. 26 (UP).—The Air Ministry said today that the Royal Air Force attacked Kiel and other objectives in northwestern Germany during the night and two planes were missing.

Now Is Time For Allied Offensive— Litvinoff

Broadcasts Appeal for
'No Idle Armies,
Navy or Planes'

The text of Maxim Litvinoff's address appears on page 4.

There should be "no idle armies, immobile navies, immobile air fleets" in the spring drive against Hitler, said Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, in a broadcast last night over WOR under the auspices of the Overseas Press Club.

On the same program with Maxim Litvinoff were Leon Henderson, Price Administrator; Polish Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski, speaking by telephone from London, and others.

The Red Army, said Litvinoff, is now waging a heroic fight on the Eastern Front, and in the spring the fight there will be decisive. But, he said, "It may be of little use to have large, well-equipped armies, say, somewhere in the West, if they are not in action while decisive battles are raging in the East."

URGES ALLIED OFFENSIVE

Simultaneous United Nations' offensives against Germany from the East and from the West are just what Hitler fears, but this is the way to destroy Hitler, Litvinoff declared.

"Current events are proving that the Soviet Government is entitled to claim credit, not so much for advocating collective security and international solidarity in the face of common danger, as for the measures it adopted at the same time to be in a position to fulfill the international obligations it was prepared to undertake," Litvinoff pointed out.

The Soviet Government energetically got ready to defend itself while at the same time it tried to arouse other nations to the Hitler danger, he said. "If we had limited ourselves to talking about peace, and had not at the same time prepared for an alternative in the event of these talks proving fruitless, our Army, however numerous it might be, could never have resisted the onrush of the Nazi hordes and Hitler's monstrous 'war-machine,' he declared.

Litvinoff added that he did not for a moment mean "that all the Allies should concentrate their attention on our front to the detriment of other fronts." But not the same quantities of armed forces and material are needed on all fronts, and forces not used on one front should be "sent where they could be used," he said.

Sink 3 Italian Ships

LONDON, Feb. 26 (UP).—An official spokesman said today that a British submarine had torpedoed three Italian convoy ships in the Mediterranean.



MacArthur in Philippines: This picture of the leader of the American-Filipino forces now fighting so valiantly on Bataan Peninsula was made at his headquarters on the eve of the Japanese invasion. He is shown saluting with some of his field officers who are aiding him in his gallant campaign.

Batter Trapped Nazi Army at Lake Ilmen

Encirclement By Soviet Forces of a Full
Army Is First Case in War

By Janet Weaver

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 26.—The victory scored by Lieut. Gen. Kurochkin's troops in the virtually impassable region of lakes and forests south of Lake Ilmen in the Staraya Russa district 125 miles from Leningrad is the first case of a complete encirclement of a whole German army by Soviet troops.

It was here that during the first months of the war the Germans drove a deep wedge into the Soviet positions. This latest success of the Red Army's winter offensive is particularly important not only because of the colossal losses sustained by the Germans in manpower and equipment but also as a testimony to the striking power of the Red Army.

Advancing through deep snow and blizzards, through trackless forest areas against positions which the Germans had fortified in the course of several months called for superhuman efforts on the part of the Red Army soldiers. Ski detachments and motor sledges were also used and tanks and artillery advanced simultaneously.

AIRCRAFT ACTIVE

Soviet aircraft played a significant role in the battle for the encirclement of the 16th German Army. That the German High

Subs Hit 5 Warships, Transports In Java Sea

Down 51 Japanese
Planes in 2 Days
Over Rangoon

Allied Fronts

PHILIPPINES: MacArthur's men in surprise counter-attack drove Japanese troops back a few miles, capture several forward enemy positions.

BURMA: American and British airmen shoot 51 Japanese planes out of the sky in the last two days.

DUTCH EAST INDIES: United States Flying Fortresses blast another Japanese convoy off Bali, and United States submarines torpedoed Japanese warships and transports in waters near Java.

CHINA: Chinese troops move into action in Thailand.

USSR: Red Army has 96,000 German troops encircled at Staraya Russa on the Leningrad front, and is pounding them to destruction.

WESTERN EUROPE: Royal Air Force planes raid German naval base at Kiel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UP).—American-Filipino forces, rushing from their Bataan Peninsula foxholes in surprise attacks, drove the Japanese back "several kilometers" near Manila Bay and captured other forward positions, it was disclosed today, coincident with new evidence of rising United States power in the Pacific war theatre.

The "sharp" American-Filipino thrusts all along the Bataan Line were described in War Department communique No. 123, which, however, gave no indication that Gen. Douglas MacArthur had any hope of a sustained drive against the momentarily napping Japanese.

Meanwhile, American Army and Naval forces in the Dutch East Indies continued to give a more than good account of themselves.

TORPEDO ENEMY SHIP

A Dutch army communique reported that in the last two days U. S. submarines joining in the defense of Java had torpedoed two Japanese troopships, a naval auxiliary and a freighter and were believed to have torpedoed a warship.

American Flying Fortresses, credited yesterday with sinking two big Japanese transports off Macassar, renewed their attacks on Japanese sea-borne forces, this time off Bali. Results of the latter attack were not disclosed immediately.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson in a press conference today asserted that United Nations forces were inflicting "appalling losses" on the Japanese in the defense of Java and also revealed for the first time that Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, Supreme Commander of the United forces in the Southwest Pacific, had offered to fly personally to MacArthur's aid in the Philippines, even though it involved extreme risk.

MacArthur rejected the offer. Stimson said, because he felt that Wavell's life was "too precious" to jeopardize.

MACARTHUR ATTACKS

Today's announcement of the successful surprise attacks on Bataan followed yesterday's disclosure of "aggressive" patrol action in which the American forces were "uniformly successful."

The patrol thrusts, culminating in today's action which apparently was in some force, broke three days of calm on the Philippines front where the Japanese were believed either reorganizing for another attempted "knockout" blow against the defenders or withdrawing some of their strength for the Battle of

(Continued on Page 2)

CONGRESS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

By William Z. Foster

The Free Earl Browder Congress, to be held in New York City, March 28 and 29, promises to be an event of national importance. As the days, weeks and months follow each other and Comrade Browder's imprisonment fast approaches a full year, the wave of popular protest against this gross injustice takes on broader and broader scope. Up until now, between two and three millions of people—in trade unions, farm organizations, fraternal societies and every other type of democratic movement—have already expressed their indignation at the outrage perpetrated against Browder and have demanded his release. The Free Browder Congress will offer an opportunity for this wide protest movement further to organize itself, so that millions more may be enlisted in the ever-widening movement for the freedom of Earl Browder.

In these crucial war days the brilliant services of Browder are vitally needed to help educate and organize

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WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Soviet to U. S. Flight Hero Leads Smashing Raids

Gromov's Units Destroy 16 Transport Planes, 40 Fighters in Offensive

By Lieutenant General I. Petrov
(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 26.—The Soviet air forces are wresting the initiative from the enemy in the air. One of the most effective measures for achieving this is delivering blows on the enemy airdromes.

In five raids on enemy airdromes, 16 transport planes and 40 army planes were destroyed by units under Hero of the Soviet Union, M. Gromov who blazed a non-stop air trail from Moscow to California in 1937.



MIKHAIL GROMOV

Spy Suspect Had 2 Medals From Hitler

Trial Shows He Was in Anti-Labor Gang As Far Back As 1919

Paul T. Borchardt, 55-year-old military geographer, on the stand here yesterday as one of seven Nazi spies, was awarded a medal by the Hitler regime in 1936 for having participated in the civil war conducted against the German workers in Berlin in Jan. 1919.

Borchardt was sergeant-major in the notorious Kyffhauser Bund, a so-called free corps, which dealt out lynch justice to the German people after the armistice, and which drowned the German working class movement in blood.

He participated in the street fights in Berlin, Jan. 1919, when Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, leaders of the German workers, were murdered.

The diploma Borchardt received for this in 1936 was only one of those he got from the Hitler regime.

In 1934 "in the name of the Fuehrer and Reichschancellor (Hitler)" he was given an award for his activities during the World War.

THANKS FROM HITLER

The 1936 award was made by a retired Major Reinhardt, who was at that time an honorary leader of Hitler's (S. S.) Elite Guard, and indicated that Borchardt had won the "thanks and recognition of the Reich."

Judge Goddard in reply to defense efforts to introduce documents proving the education and scientific talents of Borchardt said that he did not see how they affected the question of whether he had conspired against the defense of the United States.

In the morning session the defendant Schlosser on cross examination forgot completely the testimony he had given to the Grand Jury. Even reading of questions and answers by U. S. Attorney Mathias Correa could not refresh his recollection.

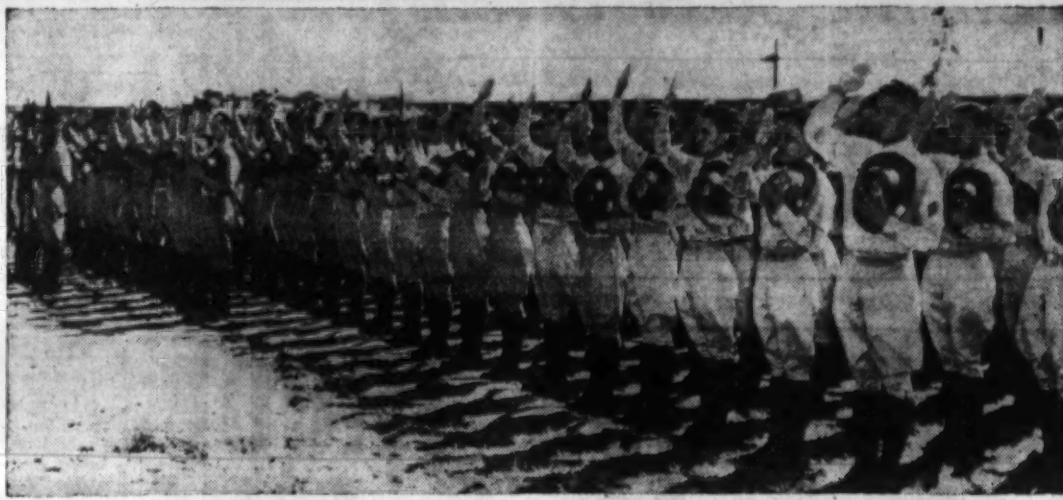
Another defendant, Rene Frolich, a former private in the United States Army, admitted on cross examination that he wrote a letter which said, "I'm sorry for our friend and hope he will be able to go through his ordeal without cracking up."

The part of the letter, according to Correa, referred to a man known as Bruno who was arrested in the spy roundup last summer in Brooklyn.

Tass Charges Nazis Sank Turkish Ship

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (UP).—A communique of the official news agency Tass said today that the Germans, in charging that a Soviet submarine had sunk the "Turkish" steamship Chankaya, 300 tons, off the Turkish coast, had merely followed their usual technique of sinking ships of "friendly" nations and then blaming others.

Tass pointed out that the Germans alone had known all about the sinking, including the exact place, and that after torpedoing the Turkish ship the submarine sank it with shell fire.



Pledging Loyalty: When this picture was taken somewhere in the Philippine Islands just before the attack by the Japanese, troops of the First Regiment, Philippine Constabulary, were pledging their allegiance to the United States as they were inducted into the United States Army. Since then they have more than proved their loyalty by the stiff resistance they have put up against the invaders.

—Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

Pacific Charter Editorial Reprinted from Buffalo Evening News

We reprint below the editorial "A Pacific Charter"—from the Buffalo (N.Y.) Evening News of Feb. 23 as an interesting reflection of public opinion on the question of winning the Pacific peoples in the war against the Axis.

The time is at hand for the United Nations to agree on a Pacific Charter similar to the Atlantic Charter promulgated by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and adhered to by the other Allies. It is now obvious that if Japan is to be beaten decisively the occidental nations must have the aid of the oriental peoples and that this aid will be best forthcoming if the oriental peoples know where they will stand after a United Nations victory.

It is unthinkable that the Far East, even with an Allied victory, will return to its pre-war status. Does anyone think that a re-awakened China, after having expelled the Japanese with a Chinese army of 5,000,000 men equipped by the Western powers, will permit the return of Hongkong to the British or the International Settlement at Shanghai to the British, ourselves and the French?

Or the return of American and British marines to Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin and gunboats to the Yangtze river?

Does anyone think that India, with an army of 1,000,000 now and later perhaps several times that number, will not achieve her post-war independence, whether the British Government wants to give it to her or not? Does anyone think the Philippines will not demand their freedom, perhaps even before the 1946 date we have agreed upon? Does anyone think that the new China will want a powerful British naval base at Singapore any more than the present Japan wanted it there?

Does anyone think that, after driving the Japanese out of French Indo-China, we are going to take it away from the Indo-Chinese and hand it back to France when Vichy permitted it to be used as the springboard for our woes in the Orient?

It is a significant commentary on the relation of oriental peoples to their occidental masters that, of the 3,500,000 Malaysians on the Malay Peninsula, only a few hundred lifted their hands to stop the Japanese. And that, with 41,000,000 people on the island of Java and 65,000,000 in The Netherlands Indies as a whole, having

Australia as a background and separated from their enemy by 3,000 miles, the United States has to rush all help possible across the Pacific in a desperate, perhaps vain, attempt to save Java.

Inevitably the peoples of the Orient are going to get their independence after the war even if they have to turn against us the arms we are furnishing them. Therefore why not promise them voluntarily now what we should have to give them involuntarily later and use the promise for its political effect?

The third proviso of the Atlantic Charter reads: "They (President and Prime Minister) respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which

they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them." The phrase "all peoples" surely must apply to the Asiatic as well as European peoples, but the Asiatics do not believe it is meant to do so.

The United States has long taken the proper lead by offering to withdraw her troops and special privileges in China and by legislating Philippine independence. This is a right and far-seeing attitude, but it should be impressed upon the other United Nations as well and proclaimed as a gospel of hope for the billion people in Asia who cannot call their countries fully their own.

Attack Foe on Bataan; Blast Tokio Armada

(Continued from Page 1)

the Indies nearly 2,000 miles to the Southwest.

"Fighting is still in progress with continued local successes," the communique reported.

"However, the main positions of the enemy have not been penetrated."

U. S. PLANES BLAST ARMADA SUBS TORPEDO 5 WARSHIPS

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN JAVA, Feb. 26 (UP).—American Flying Fortresses and submarines, lashing at the Japanese invasion have blasted a powerful convoy off Bataan and torpedoed five warships and transports elsewhere in Dutch waters, it was revealed today.

The Dutch Army Command announced that in the last two days United States submarines joining the defense of Java have torpedoed two Japanese troop ships, one naval auxiliary and one freighter, while in an attack on an enemy squadron another submarine was presumed to have scored a torpedo hit on a warship.

Responsible military sources said at the same time that big Flying Fortresses patrolling the southeast coast of Bataan had east end of Java had pounced on an armada of warships and transports.

The Flying Fortress attack on the Japanese cruisers, destroyers and troop transports, the results of which were not revealed immediately, was made in the same area

where United States and Dutch air and sea forces scored one of their biggest victories last week in a shattering attack on the first enemy convoy to reach Bataan.

(Presence of a new armada off Bataan indicated that the Japanese were seeking to reinforce their invasion garrison of that island in apparent preparation for a thrust at Eastern Java across the narrow Bali Strait.)

Ashore and in the air the Japanese invasion drive continued unabated, with Allied defense forces giving blow for blow.

A big fleet of Japanese bombers escorted by fighters again attacked the Soerabaja naval base. An airport building was set on fire, some other damage was done, seven civilians were killed and 19 wounded seriously, a communique said.

Dutch fighter planes swept up to challenge the raiders and shot down one Japanese bomber and one fighter for certain and crippled another bomber and fighter without a loss of their own.

AUSTRALIAN FLIERS ATTACK ENEMY BASE

SYDNEY, Feb. 26 (UP).—Japanese scout planes swooped over the Darwin naval base at noon today but dropped no bombs, and Australian planes darted through a violent tropical storm to attack Japanese occupied Rabaul, capital of New Britain Island, last night, reports from the Northern War Zone revealed.

It was the first appearance of

British Name Cook As China Relations Officer

LONDON, Feb. 26 (UP).—Sir Edward Cook, former Governor of the Bank of Egypt, has been appointed China Relations Officer with headquarters in Calcutta "to help co-ordinate the Indian-Chinese war effort, especially on questions dealing with supplies for China," the India Office announced today.

Unofficially it was said the appointment was preliminary to the exchange soon of Chinese and Indian ministers similar to the arrangement made between India and Washington, and that it was a direct result of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's visit to India.

Cook will take over his new post on March 2, it was announced.

enemy planes over Darwin since Friday when scout planes came, presumably to observe the damage done in two attacks on the city the day before.

A dispatch from Port Moresby, New Guinea, said the Australian planes which raided Rabaul about 850 miles from Australia, wrecked Japanese aircraft on the ground and set fire to military buildings.

An air force communique said that reconnaissance flights, which also encountered bad weather, scouted New Britain yesterday and that all planes returned safely despite stiff opposition from Japanese fighter planes. The communique did not say whether any Japanese aircraft were brought down.

The communique said that Japanese planes also appeared yesterday over Port Moresby, 350 miles north of Australia, but were driven off by anti-aircraft fire.

DOWN 5 TOKIO PLANES IN 2 DAYS OVER RANGOON

LONDON, Feb. 26 (UP).—American and British fliers, still dominating the sky over the burned-out city of Rangoon, shot down 21 more Japanese planes today for a total of 51 in the past two days of the crucial Battle for Burma. Far Eastern dispatches reported tonight.

With their land forces swarming nearby, Japanese air raiders appeared over Rangoon twice in daylight today and met a whirlwind of Allied fighter opposition both times, according to an RAF communique broadcast by the All India Radio.

The main Japanese army of South Burma meanwhile began moving north along the east bank of the Sittoung River, which it has been unable to cross in a week of fighting, according to an All India broadcast of a Rangoon army headquarters communique.

On the War Fronts

(AS OF FEBRUARY 25)

By A VETERAN COMMANDER

General MacArthur's troops are conducting successful local offensive operations along the entire Bataan front. These, of course, should not be interpreted as representing a full-scale offensive which under the circumstances is out of the question, but they are indicative of the undaunted spirit of the American and Filipino troops and are intended to probe the enemy positions and disrupt his preparations for a new offensive.

The situation in Burma is critical. There is no doubt that Rangoon is as good as gone. The looting of the city reported by an American flier is proof that here again the British authorities failed to keep the situation under control. The Japanese will doubtless strike to the Bay of Bengal and the line of the Irrawaddy will have to be held at least long enough to permit the Chinese to concentrate enough of their troops in the Northern Shan States (North Burma) to cover the so-called new supply route to China.

It must be stated frankly that India itself is in danger. There are few good defensive positions between the Irrawaddy and the Mouths of the Ganges (Calcutta), and this is where the Japanese will doubtless deliver their main land blow, even if they have to remove a good part of their troops from Luzon.

Over Java the Japanese have confined themselves to reconnaissance and light bombing raids. It is quite possible that their unexpected success in Burma might prompt the Japanese to change their strategic plans and content themselves with harassing Allied concentrations in Java from the air and sea, and concentrate all their land forces for a drive on eastern India.

Nothing doing in Libya.

The battle of annihilation around Staraya Russa continues and it appears that more than two German army corps will suffer a dire fate in this sector.

Before Leningrad we learn that the important junction and strong point of Krasnovodsk has changed hands three times in the last few days and that now the Red Army has launched a great attack southwestward from that town.

An almost complete veil of secrecy again shrouds the developments within the great Soviet pincers around the Vyasma area. It is only known that some 300,000 German troops here battle "for their very existence" as a Soviet dispatch says. It seems that the trap is practically closed around the whole immense area. But inside the trap sits a great force which will fight like blazes and the operation will take some time. The trap around Kharkov seems to have closed still tighter in the last 24 hours. Soviet troops are in Krasnovodsk and have carried the German fortified positions at Kolomak. The distance between the two is only about 15 miles. Such is the sequel of a large pocket, some 80 miles deep, in which Kharkov is caught.

Good news all around, from this front.

Batter Trapped Nazi Army at Lake Ilmen

Encirclement By Soviet Forces of a Full Army Is First Case in War

(Continued from Page 1)

smashed them. In this battle the Germans had a big advantage in being quartered in villages whereas the Soviet troops in some places had to advance through dense forests, across open country and over frozen rivers and lakes.

DOROGOBUZH TAKEN

The Moscow radio last night broadcast the order of the day issued following the capture of Dorogobuzh, 80 miles from Smolensk, calling on the Red Army to intensify its drive to smash the stubborn resistance of the Germans. The order was issued by General Grigori K. Zhukov, commander of the Central Front and Khokhlov, member of the Military Council of the Central Front.

"In defending Moscow," the order said, "the troops of the Western (Central) Front inflicted a heavy blow on the fascists. But the enemy has not yet been wiped out and is stubbornly resisting, gathering new forces."

"Danger still threatens our country. Decisive battles lie ahead and we must advance steadily and utterly break down the resistance of the enemy."

The Red Army realizes that the winter offensive is still far from finished and that tremendous efforts are required to smash the enemy completely.

TRAPPED NAZIS

FACE EXTERMINATION

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (UP).—The Red Army was reported tonight to be hammering home a battle of extermination, one of the greatest and bloodiest of the war, against the survivors of 96,000 German troops trapped two weeks ago in the Staraya Russa area below Lake Ilmen.

The position of the encircled 18th German Army was described as hopeless after thousands of its men had fallen and desperate lunge had failed to break the Soviet noose.

The Leningrad Radio reported that the town of Staraya Russa still was in German hands "but not for long; soon the people who live in unending terror of the Gestapo will be liberated by our troops encircling the area."

Meantime the rejuvenated winter offensive surged on everywhere, with new victories reported from Leningrad and the Ukraine.

10,784 KILLED

The Red Army organ Red Star said that on the Leningrad Front the Red Army killed 10,784 Germans in 21 days of fighting. German guns were shelling the old capital, and with the lengthening days the Soviet air force was throwing more and more strength into that sector to silence them.

Soviet cavalry was credited with annihilating and dispersing a Rumanian division which with four German divisions—75,000 men—launched a strong attack near a key railroad station several days ago. The cavalry infiltrated and out-

flanked the Rumanians, killing 2,200, and the remainder of the detachment fled after suffering heavy losses.

The Government newspaper Izvestia estimated the original strength of the 18th German Army below Lake Ilmen at 90,000 men. It said the German High Command had rushed up fresh troops in an effort to break the Soviet line of encirclement, but desperate lunge both from inside and outside the band had been repulsed.

"Several enemy garrisons surrounded in populated places are being annihilated," the Soviet Radio said of the Staraya Russa offensive, which already had netted the recapture of 147 localities. "The enemy is sustaining tremendous losses."

Izvestia said the remnants of the 290th, 30th and 88th Elite Guard divisions—the three shattered in the initial Red Army onslaught in which 12,000 enemy troops were slain—were struggling to resist at isolated points, but were being overwhelmed.

The Communist Party organ Pravda revealed that before unleashing the main attack at Staraya Russa, Soviet planes dropped leaflets warning the Germans to surrender and adding:

"Those who refuse to surrender will be exterminated to the last man."

The demand was ignored, and all accounts indicated that the Red Army were bent on putting the warning into effect literally.

There was no overall estimate of the German casualties, given as 12,000 in the first blow of a battle which has been raging unabated for two weeks. Red Star said that the Fifth German Division, which tried to save the 290th, also suffered heavy losses.

The position of the encircled 18th German Army was described as hopeless after thousands of its men had fallen and desperate lunge had failed to break the Soviet noose.

The Leningrad Radio reported that the town of Staraya Russa still was in German hands "but not for long; soon the people who live in unending terror of the Gestapo will be liberated by our troops encircling the area."

Meantime the rejuvenated winter offensive surged on everywhere, with new victories reported from Leningrad and the Ukraine.

10,784 KILLED

The Red Army organ Red Star said that on the Leningrad Front the Red Army killed 10,784 Germans in 21 days of fighting. German guns were shelling the old capital, and with the lengthening days the Soviet air force was throwing more and more strength into that sector to silence them.

Soviet cavalry was credited with annihilating and dispersing a Rumanian division which with four German divisions—75,000 men—launched a strong attack near a key railroad station several days ago. The cavalry infiltrated and out-

Mexico Stands Firm in War on Axis -- Camacho

Crush Sinarquists, Workers Demand

By Alfred Miller
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26.—President Avila Camacho at Guadalupe last Sunday declared "that the dangers from abroad find us internally united, moved by a sincere solidarity with the democracies at war and in full knowledge of our responsibilities."

The President spoke during the celebration of the Fourth Centennial of the city, which now involves more or less directly all peoples of the earth, has been categorically defined at the Inter-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro. We have put ourselves frankly on the side of the democracies to do honor to our traditions and pacts," he said.

In this he explained Mexico has been guided by two motives: "Our country's interest, paralleled by the great human interests which barbarian attempts to destroy by violence." He said that "the contribution of every country for continental ends will be the more valuable the better national unity has been integrated."

The President called for "more and better production," insisted that "extravagant expenses" be cut and asked that all resources and energies "be kept in creative activity."

At the same time, in a press interview, he assured the country that "the government will take special interest in improving the economic situation of the workers."

The reactionary press did its best to contradict Mexico's leader. Countless rumors were published for days, alleging a Cardenas-Toledano "plot" to form an opposition party against the Camacho Administration.

The President spoke these rumors as lies, calling them "ridiculous" and "anti-patriotic."

Labor denounced the newspaper stories as fifth column propaganda. Cowed for the moment, the papers retracted and declared that there has never been anything but cordial relations between the President and his predecessor. But two days later they had found a new slant.

Some newspapers, like "Ultimas Noticias," are denouncing "rumors" nobody has ever heard of.

Stories that ex-President Lazaro Cardenas is going to resign as Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific military and naval forces are "tendentious," Ultimas Noticias declared one day this week.

At Guadalupe President Camacho also called upon the country to be prepared for post-war problems. "One day," he said, "all the phenomena which come suddenly with peace will come down upon our national existence. The restitution of refugee capital to its countries of origin, unemployment in the neighboring countries; the demand for prime materials to rebuild what the war destroyed; the confusion of de-

mobilized industries and, above everything, the readjustment of market relations among the great producing nations. All this we must take in consideration so that the moment comes our country will not be unprepared and may take its rightful place in the America of the new peace."

In the press interview the President once again made clear his position on the Sinarquists, Mexico's native fascist movement. "I have already expressed my opinion previously," he said, "but I reiterate in the first place that I have always acted according to law and Sinarquism enjoys all kinds of guarantees. These elements are moved by foreign influences and if they try to rally Catholics behind those tendencies, such proceedings are criminal. On the other hand, if their activities are patriotic and within the law, we must give them full guarantees."

It is difficult to understand this statement. By far the largest majority of the Sinarquist membership is Catholic.

The favorite target of Sinarquist fifth column propaganda is the United States. Over night, the Sinarquist Union and other fascist groups have become violent "anti-imperialist" and with "anti-imperialist propaganda" they hope to destroy the unity of which the President speaks.

The latest effort along this line is a poster recently put on the walls of this city. Signed by the so-called Partido Nacionalista, it proclaims: "Anglo-Yankee Imperialism is getting out of joint. The Latin-American ideal of Bolivar resurges! Only the reactionaries, Esquequi Padilla (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Lombardo Toledano, Antonio Villalobos (President of the government party), Narciso Bassols, Luis I. Rodriguez (both envoys to France), Ignacio Garcia Telles (Minister of Labor), Emilio Portes Gil (former President) etc., who were the good children of the Porfirio dictatorship and the militants of Victoriano Huerta... are blind because they have no real ideal."

These people, the poster says among other things, "were the jackal reactionaries, pure Communists, and are now the defenders of imperialism which shall go down with them."

The signatures under this typical propaganda piece are as follows: Colonel Jose A. Inclan, Lic. A. Jimenez and Colonel Crescencio Rodriguez; president and secretary for propaganda, and secretary for political action, respectively.

DEMAND ACTION

Workers of the oil port of Tampico this week sharply demanded action against Sinarquist provocations. In a message to Senator Coaguera Alvarez they denounced a

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Tribute to Gurley Flynn: Seamen Lawrence Simpson and Carl Ilmoni were among the 700 people who attended the testimonial dinner for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn last Wednesday evening. Simpson is the American seaman who was imprisoned in a Nazi dungeon for 18 months and only released because of public indignation. Ilmoni is a survivor of the recently torpedoed S. S. Pan Mass.

700 Honor Gurley Flynn at Dinner; Speakers Pledge Fight for Browder

By Beth McHenry

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn herself led the movement which turned the testimonial dinner for herself Wednesday night into a stirring and dramatic appeal for the mightiest effort that will win Earl Browder's freedom.

To the 700 people at the crowded Aldine Club, Elizabeth Flynn urged: "Go forth from this hall and work with all your days and nights, all your strength and energy, to attain a cause for real celebration, the release of Earl Browder."

"We have to realize," she reminded those present, "that our dear friend and comrade, whose smile we long to see, whose words we long to hear, is tonight in a narrow prison cell, lying in darkness, known by a number instead

of a name, by days employed at a monotonous wearisome prison task, having practically no contact with the outside world, with access to practically no reading material.

"We are ashamed that Earl Browder will be in prison one year in March. The labor movement must be made to feel the shame of his being in prison."

The audience at the Flynn dinner, which was sponsored by the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, held dozens of prominent trade unionists and well known professionals. On the platform, resplendent with flowers sent to "Gurley" Flynn by admirers from many industries and walks of life, were Robert Minor, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, James W. Ford, Dr. Max Yergen, Henry Pratt Fairchild, Sam, Darcy, Joe Brodsky, Claudia

Jones, Angelo Herndon, Councilman Peter C. Cacchione and a number of other long-time associates and present-day co-workers of Elizabeth Flynn.

Robert Minor paid tribute to the great and glowing record of Elizabeth Flynn whose words and leadership have stirred workers to action in behalf of justice for more than a quarter of a century.

"She today leads the greatest fight of her long fighting career," he emphasized. "The fight to free Earl Browder."

"Today we are in the biggest war of all times," Minor declared. "The only thing which stands between us and disaster is fighting, throwing everything we've got into violent, bloody war. We are going to win. The only reason why we will win is because we are going to put up such

a fight, because we are going to have international unity and national unity."

Pointing out that the national unity upon which our victory depends demands the freedom of Browder, Minor said:

"What would Hitler want us to do about Earl Browder? He would want us to leave Earl Browder in prison. National unity demands a check on those who want our country defeated—the men who want Browder to remain in jail."

Dr. Max Yergen, president of the National Negro Congress spoke eloquently of Browder's contributions to the Negro people.

NEGRO TRIBUTE

"Negro America knows that Earl Browder has always identified himself with their effort to integrate themselves more fully into all phases of American life," he said. "This integration is supremely required today in the interests of national unity to win the war. This again in this fundamental respect is Mr. Browder's presence required by the national task."

Sam Darcy whose own freedom was obtained by a mass movement of people's indignation only a short time ago, stressed that "the people must teach the courts and our rulers that justice must have some relation to law."

Other speakers who combined their tributes to Gurley Flynn with urgent pleas for a greater momentum to the Free Browder campaign were Comond K. Fraenkel, noted attorney who has long been identified with the fight for civil liberties; Joe Brodsky, famous labor lawyer; Samuel Kramberg, secretary-treasurer of Cafeteria Workers Union Local 302, AFL; and youth leader Claudia Jones.

Much stress was placed by all speakers on the National Free Browder Congress to be held March 28-29 in New York City, which will climax the growing campaign for his freedom.

Among those introduced at the dinner Wednesday night were two seamen, Carl Ilmoni, a survivor of the torpedoed S.S. Pan Mass, and Lawrence Simpson, who was rescued from a Hitler prison in 1937.

A total of \$1,557.51 in contributions to the Free Browder fund was collected among the people at the banquet.

City Rallies for Browder

A series of Free Browder meetings throughout the city will carry home the nationwide appeal from citizens of every walk of life that the release of this great anti-fascist is a vital, an immediate need in the nation's present struggle against the Axis.

These meetings, at which prominent speakers are scheduled, are under the sponsorship of the New York Community Divisions of the Committee to Free Earl Browder.

The list of citywide rallies and dates follow:

MANHATTAN
Friday, Feb. 27—8 P.M.; Bank St. School, 69 Bank St. Speaker: Wm. Albertson.

Sunday, March 1—2 P.M.; Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St.

Speaker: Janet Feder.
Friday, March 6—8 P.M.; Yorkville Casino, 210 E. 86th St. Speaker: William Browder and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

BRONX
Wednesday, March 4—8 P.M.; Pel Park Palace, Lydig Ave. and White Plains Rd. Speaker: William Albertson.

Wednesday, March 11—8 P.M.; Elsmere Hall, 264 E. 170th St. Speaker: Sadie Van Veen.

Thursday, March 5—8 P.M.; Concourse Manor, 161 E. Burnside Ave. Speaker: Joseph Brodsky.

BROOKLYN
Thursday, March 12—8 P.M.; Premier Palace, 503 Sutter Ave. Speakers: William Browder; Dr. Maxwell Ross, chairman Local School Board; Dr. Harry Heller.

Abraham Golinsky, financial secretary, Local 880 Painters' Union; Gil Green, Entertainment.

LONG ISLAND
Friday, Feb. 27—8 P.M. Hungarian Hall, 22-78 35th St., Astoria. Speaker: Janet Feder.

Maintenance Local Seeks CIO Affiliation

Service Union Quits Lewis-Dominated Organization

A well attended membership meeting of Building Service and Maintenance Employees Union which recently withdrew from the Lewis-dominated United Construction Workers, Wednesday night at Transport Workers Hall, voted unanimously full confidence in its leadership and authorized every possible step to affiliate with another CIO union.

The union left the UCWA when representatives of A. D. Lewis, head of the organization and brother of John L. Lewis, sought to remove the elected leaders and rewrite the contracts so as to make them the property of the national officers instead of the local members.

With more than 300 attending the membership meeting, the local reiterated its desire to remain in the CIO and authorized its officers to confer with CIO leaders on possibility to affiliate with another international. The local remains affiliated with the Greater New York Industrial Union Council.

This is the second local to challenge the efforts of Lewis to deprive it of local autonomy and leadership. Local 12165 of the United Mine Workers, is the other

See Koo on War Council
LONDON, Feb. 26 (UP).—Reliable informants said today Wellington Koo, the Chinese Ambassador, would represent China in the Pacific War Council here.

Set City Defense Goal For 10,000 Nurses Aides

Setting a goal of 10,000 women to be trained as nurses' aides, a meeting yesterday of 200 representatives of the Red Cross, the Office of Civilian Defense and of 52 hospitals launched a city-wide recruiting drive.

Dr. S. S. Goldwater, former Commissioner of Hospitals, is chairman of the drive.

Mayor Sees Legion Heads On City Patrol

Corps to Guard Vital Posts Considered for War Vets

Mayor LaGuardia's plan to set up a city guard of war veterans to walk post at vital points gained impetus yesterday as he met with leaders of the American Legion and other veteran organizations.

There will be no Hollywood uniforms of flashy design in the new corps, it was announced. The men who volunteer for the service will be outfitted in past model Army uniforms of World War I.

The corps will be known, it was revealed at City Hall, as the New York City Patrol Corps. Colonel Francis R. Stoddard, U. S. Army retired, is being considered for the post of commanding officer.

Under plans being worked out by the Mayor with the War Department, the guard unit will guard bridges, tunnels and docks and relieve a Negro infantry regiment now assigned to that task.

Certify Union Of Prudential Employees

War Labor Board Acts, Halts Stalling By Insurance Co.

Certification by the War Labor Board of the Prudential Life Insurance case involving the collective bargaining agent for 2,300 workers in the Greater New York area was announced yesterday by Industrial Insurance Agents' Union, Local 30, United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO.

On January 10 after repeated attempts to settle the issue with Prudential the employees took a strike vote. Then the United States Conciliation Service entered the picture.

The company had projected technical obstacles to forestall proper settlement of the whole issue, according to the union.

British Envoy in China
CHUNGKING, Feb. 26 (UP).—Sir Horace Seymour, New Britain Ambassador to China, arrived today via India.

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City Problems Get Attention In State Defense Set-Up

Gerson Testifies for Youth Military Training; Dunnigan 5-Cent Bill Dead; Muzzicato Bill Draws Support

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Civilian defense will be organized on a state-wide basis, with special consideration given to the problems of New York City, it appeared likely after Senate defense hearings Wednesday.

General agreement was also evident in the need for a high degree of civilian participation in the program to guarantee its effectiveness.

Mayors of upstate cities were in agreement with Mayor LaGuardia on the necessity for placing local responsibility in the hands of the mayors and not in the hands of a separate civilian defense director.

GERSON TESTIFIES
Simon W. Gerson, legislative representative of the Communist Party State Committee, supported the proposal for military training of boys over 14 years of age.

"Arguments valid ten years ago against such a proposal," said Gerson, "have lost their validity."

Opposition today to such a measure is based on an "outdated pacifism and unwarranted complacency," he pointed out.

Answering the objections of those groups who criticized the measure on the grounds that it was "premature," Gerson said, "After Singapore nothing like this can be premature."

He urged that suggestions of teachers' groups for morale and technical training should be incorporated in the defense measures to be adopted.

DUNNIGAN BILL DIES
The Senate has refused to take up the Dunnigan five-cent fare referendum bill. This, in effect, ends its chances of passage at this session. Instead a modified version of the bill will probably be reported out for action in both houses next week, it was indicated by Senate Majority Leader Joe Hanley.

The Crews bill, as modified, would put the decision of the five-cent fare issue in the hands of the New York Council.

The fight of Senator Charles Muzzicato for freeing the five-cent fare for the duration of the war, has won considerable recognition already, and some of its principles seem to have been accepted by the G.O.P. leaders. The Muzzicato bill is supported by the New York County American Labor Party, the city CIO, and scores of parents' associations and local unions.

Some sort of reapportionment legislation appears likely of adoption this session.

In a public hearing before the Assembly judiciary committee, Gerson, on behalf of the Communist Party, urged that special consideration be given to the question of reapportionment in Harlem.

The people of Harlem, Gerson pointed out, feel that the lines drawn in 1917, prior to the post-war growth of the Negro population in Harlem, should be redrawn to make possible the election of at least one Negro Congressman and State Senator.

Gerson pointed out that in Illinois a Negro Congressman had been elected, while in Michigan a Negro State Senator was elected.

Chairman Henry Reoux assured Gerson that his committee had in mind a reapportionment which would make possible in New York the election of Negroes to major legislative office.

Rumors are in circulation that a revival of the Coudert committee is being discussed. These tentative proposals are already meeting vigorous opposition. Observers point out that the Rapp-Coudert committee, despite the expenditure of nearly \$250,000, never once uncovered a single fascist in the school system, although evidence of Nazi and Coughlinite activities in the schools was given the committee.

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Rabbi Miller Speaks Mar. 3; Off to Army

Rabbi Moses Miller, president of the Jewish Peoples Committee, will deliver his last city-wide address, before leaving for the Army, at a Purim meeting next Tuesday evening at the Hotel Capitols, Eighth Ave. and 51st St.

The subject of Rabbi Miller's address will be "Hamans—Yesterday and Today."

Admission to the meeting is by invitation only. Invitation cards may be secured free of charge at the office of the Jewish Peoples Committee, 1133 Broadway.

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Browder Brigade Unit Greets Foster

Minneapolis Felicitation on 61st Year Pledges Sunday Worker Goal

Browder Brigaders of Minneapolis sent birthday greetings to William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, and pledged to follow their recent success with still greater efforts to boost the circulation of the Sunday Worker.

Their greeting follows: "On the occasion of your 61st birthday, we who have each fulfilled our pledges as Brigaders to lead in the mobilization for your meeting in Minneapolis on Feb. 22 and the securing of new subscribers for the 'Sunday Worker' wish you the best of health and many years of continued leadership in America's struggles for freedom. Your pioneering work in organizing our country's industrial workers, your guidance and participation in two generations of the people's struggles, your consistent and clearheaded leadership of our Party, all inspire us to increase our efforts today for the welding of National Unity for securing Victory of the forces of progress over the bestial Nazi Axis. "We have been honored as guests of our Party's State Committee at a birthday dinner in Minneapolis in recognition of our success in each securing the attendance of 20 people at the meeting to be addressed by you, or securing five new readers of the 'Sunday Worker' in addition to 10 people for the meeting. The response which we met in our efforts to earn this honor, convinces us that increasing numbers are ready and anxious to receive the message of our Party today. We have learned what a great help the 'Sunday Worker' can be in our work to secure Clarity and Unity for Victory. "The work we have done thus far is only a modest beginning. We can and will do more. In honor of your 61st birthday, we today enroll as members of the Browder Brigade, each volunteering to secure 10 additional subscribers to the 'Sunday Worker' and to participate personally in the promotion of its distribution in our neighborhood, union or shop to help double the circulation of this anti-fascist paper by May 1st. "Everything for Victory!"

A Congress of National Importance

(Continued from Page 1)

the American people to win the great struggle we are now in. To keep in jail this most powerful fighter against Hitlerism is to deal a blow at our nation's war effort as well as at its democracy. The whole situation demands imperatively that Browder be immediately released, so that his outstanding abilities can be utilized in the fight against the Axis and its agents in this country.

Every supporter of democracy, whose eyes are not blinded by narrow partisanship, must be surprised at the fact that Browder is still in prison, notwithstanding the broad popular demand for his immediate release. They should also be alarmed; for the continued imprisonment of Browder constitutes a yielding to the most reactionary red-baiting, isolationist and appeaser forces in the country. The other phase of this yielding is the policy that allows Martin Dies to continue his nefarious activities without serious opposition; that lets such dangerous elements as Father Coughlin carry on their fascist work unmolested. The downfall of the German and French Republics, the one by the triumph of fascism within and the other by its triumph from without and within, shows the deadly national perils inherent in the policy of throwing anti-fascist fighters into prison while giving free rein to dangerous reactionaries and fascists.

The fight to free Browder is an important part of the struggle for an effective war against the Axis and for the preservation and strengthening of American democracy. As the basic mass organizations of the workers and as the main foundations of our democratic institutions, the trade unions necessarily have a big responsibility in the fight to free Browder. Large numbers of them have risen to this responsibility and have vigorously demanded freedom for Comrade Browder. But so far all too few have acted. Especially, neither the CIO nor the AFL has spoken out nationally for Browder's release. Their failure to do so constitutes a very narrow and short-sighted policy. The trade union centers in every important Latin American country as well as that of Latin America as a whole, (CTAL) in demanding the release of Browder, have shown a much keener appreciation of the high political significance of the Browder case.

Earl Browder must be freed. The country needs him in this hour of its greatest crisis. And the way to secure his freedom is for the masses to demand it. It is necessary that the movement for Browder's release take on greater breadth and speed. The coming Free Browder Congress should accomplish these ends.

British Reveal Management, Labor Plan

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 27 (UP).

The Supply Ministry today announced the inauguration of a scheme by which representatives of management and labor in British war factories will sit down together and thresh out such matters as bottlenecks and other production barriers.

The Ministry and officials of all trade unions whose members work in military supply plants agreed on a "constitution for factory production committees."

The plan was expected to result in "regular exchange of views between management and workers on matters relating to the improvement of production, to increase efficiency, and for this purpose to make recommendations."

It was believed to have been at least in part an outgrowth of recent criticism of the British war effort by a Soviet Trade Union Committee.

Nazi Cruiser Prinz Eugen Torpedoed

LONDON, Feb. 26 (UP).—A

British submarine has torpedoed the German cruiser Prinz Eugen and the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau lie severely damaged at North Sea ports, but the Nazis are still building submarines faster than the Allies can sink them, First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander told the House of Commons today.

In a sweeping review of the war at sea, Alexander disclosed that the battle of Dover Strait may have been a British victory rather than defeat because if the three warships which forced the British Channel are laid up indefinitely, Germany's plans for creating a big surface fleet are seriously impaired. Alexander termed 1942 a critical year for Allied shipping but emphasized that Anglo-American naval forces were fast rallying from Pacific and Far East reverses and should soon have greater strength than before Japan entered the war. The British submarine Trident torpedoed a cruiser of the 10,000-ton Prinz Eugen class, probably the Prinz Eugen itself, off Norway, Alexander said, and closer reconnaissance showed that the vessel was badly damaged aft.

'Dies Protected Deatherage—' Marcantonio

Says Fascist Ousted By Navy Used Probe As 'Sounding Board'

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—George Deatherage, the fascist leader who maintained close ties with the Nazi propaganda apparatus in Germany, "received protection" from the Dies Committee, representative Vito Marcantonio, American Laborite of New York, charged in a speech on the House floor yesterday.

Citing the actual record of the Dies Committee hearings when Deatherage testified on May 23, 1939, Marcantonio showed that Deatherage "was treated with great solicitude before the Dies Committee."

Deatherage was not cited for contempt by the committee even though he refused to reveal the number of branches and members of the Knights of the White Camelia which he headed at that time, Marcantonio declared.

The New York Congressman contrasted this treatment accorded Deatherage with the contempt citations voted by the Dies Committee and the House against several Communist leaders who refused to reveal the names of Communist Party members "in order to protect their members from persecution." Deatherage was not even asked to furnish the names of members.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox ordered Deatherage removed from a key job in charge of a \$30,000,000 Naval construction job in Norfolk, Va., as an "undesirable person."

"I submit that, on the basis of this testimony, on the basis of what the Dies Committee has done with regard to other witnesses, this solicitude is tantamount to protection," Marcantonio told the House.

"Mr. Deatherage, was therefore, not subjected to an investigation and exposure. He used the committee as a sounding board for his few preachings, and the Dies Committee never sought to have him punished for refusing to reveal the pertinent facts about his organization."

"Mr. Deatherage thus received protection at the hands of this committee, despite his defiance. The Navy Department has now declared him to be undesirable to hold down a defense job. The Secretary of the Navy is deserving of commendation. The Dies Committee is deserving of condemnation in the Deatherage case."

State Rationing Of Sugar to Begin Mar. 28

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Rationing of all kinds of sugar—brown, white and confectioners'—probably will begin March 28, it was disclosed yesterday at a meeting of 600 district school superintendents and rationing directors of New York State. The rationing will follow a one-week freezing period, during which no sugar will be sold.

Consumers will be registered from March 17 to 20, inclusive. Public school teachers will handle the actual registration, under direction of local rationing boards. Registration hours have been tentatively set from 4 to 7 P. M.

Rationing books will be issued to members of family units on application of one person, but there will be no "family" books, it was announced by Eugene F. Brady, representing the national rationing headquarters. No provision has been made for issuing new books after the first is used, he added, because a permanent rationing system is expected to be operating before that time.

Showdown Set on Smith Attack on Labor Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

providing for an eight-hour day, 40-hour week on government contracts.

The only known exception made by Smith was the Adamson Act of 1916 which provided for an eight-hour day on railroads as a safety measure.

Opponents of the amendment pointed out that the Smith amendment does not apply solely to war production, but covers all workers. Nor does it simply grant discretionary power to the President to suspend certain laws if he feels this is essential for the war effort. Passage of the amendment would automatically suspend all laws relating to wages and hours. Rep. Healey, Massachusetts Democrat, pointed out that it is possible for workers in war industries to work longer hours now as long as they are paid time and a half for overtime.

The immediate effect of the Smith amendment would be to save employers the overtime pay which workers now get and to encourage



After West Coast Alert: A sign warning civilians anti-aircraft shell is posted by Officer B. H. McLean of the Santa Monica police force, and Lieut. E. D. Dillard, of the U. S. Army. The sign is incorrect. Secretary of War Stimson declared yesterday that the raid might have been the work of the Fifth Column.

Worcester Mayor, Minor Speak at Rally

Mayor Bennett on Platform of 'Victory' Meeting of Communist Party

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 26.—"Although I do not endorse the Communist Party as a group, I do encourage any forces whose interests represent those of the United States on the firing line."

These were the words of Mayor William Bennett of this city before 1,500 at the "Unity for Victory" rally at Mechanics Hall, last Sunday sponsored by the Communist Party.

Robert Minor, acting secretary of the Communist Party, was the principal speaker at the meeting attended largely by workers in this city's busy war industries.

Other speakers included Otis Hood, state chairman of the Communist Party, Ben Spingarn, secretary of the Communist Party of this city, president.

Minor spoke on the need of complete national unity to rally the country's strength for victory. The Almanac Singers furnished entertainment.

Spingarn urged all those present to write an appeal to President Roosevelt to release Earl Browder.

National Unity--An End of 'Selfish Politics'

(Continued from Page 1)

nation is only the first step in sabotage of national unity. The professional Red-baiters who serve the Cliveden Set seek to fan the fires of "selfish politics" to the highest pitch precisely through the bullies and blackmail of Red-baiting.

If the Communist supporters of the war are not safe from persecution, then no supporter of the war is safe from subtle or overt persecution. The systematic disruptions by the Dies Committee completely confirm this before the eyes of the country.

The continued imprisonment of Earl Browder is thus a gauge of the pressure which the Cliveden Set is still permitted to impose upon the Government and the nation.

In this crisis, American labor has a special responsibility in forging national unity. It is the largest single group in the population, with the largest organizations. The Cliveden Set has marked labor for its special hatred; labor must answer the challenge in the name of the nation's unity.

In every trade union organization,

President Roosevelt's speech on national unity should arouse written pledges to the President that labor will fulfill its responsibility to national unity in an organized manner. It will be the spearhead against the rumor-mongers and nation-splitters.

Labor pledges Roosevelt it will help create exactly that unity of which he wisely spoke—"without limitations of race or creed or selfish politics."

Rep. McKeough challenged the propriety of Cox's statement and demanded that it "be taken down" as a preliminary to having it expunged from the Record.

Cox's statement as read back by the official stenographer to the House said: "We're already living under a labor government and rapidly heading into a labor dictatorship which if not checked will soon run into a labor despotism."

Speaker Sam Rayburn held that Cox's statement was an "expression of opinion" and was not a violation of the rules of the House. Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York earlier made a point of order that the Smith amendment was "not germane," but Rep. Jerre Cooper of Tennessee, who was in the chair, ruled against him.

An attempt by Rep. Michael J. Kennedy of New York to overrule the chair was defeated by a 218 to 14 vote which was considered largely an expression of confidence in the chair rather than a test on the Smith amendment itself.

A furore was treated when Rep. E. E. Cox, of Georgia, one of the principal supporters of the Smith amendment, declared that the United States government is fast moving towards "a labor dictatorship."

TEXT OF LITVINOFF'S RADIO ADDRESS

The following is the text of Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff's address before the Overseas Press Club last night. The address was broadcast by station WOR:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with extreme satisfaction that I find myself here in your club, among whose members I recognize so many people whom I met at various periods in the development of international life. I confess that I wondered at first, whether I should find myself saying anything tonight which would be at variance with what many of you present have heard from my lips in former times. I do not think so, for I cannot remember that I ever said a word in public that I would now like to unsay. Indeed, I regard my present mission as but a continuation of my former work. All that we are doing and saying has the sole aim of restoring peace and creating conditions to make it as solid and durable as possible, and formerly our care was for the preservation of peace, and prevention of its violation. I cannot remember a single one of my public addresses at international forums, not concerned with the preservation of peace. We might perhaps reproach ourselves with not having been still more energetic, still more persuasive, if experience had not shown that there exist deep-rooted prejudices and false conceptions too strong to be dispelled by the most perfect logic, and only to be overthrown by reality, a reality sometimes unfortunately very stern.

Talks about peace are nothing to boast about. Every country, every government, every statesman, has paid lip service to peace. But not all this tribute has been sincere, not all who paid it really saw the impending danger to peace, not all believed that when war broke out its flames would spread to all countries, to all parts of the world. We in the Soviet Union realized the moment when the danger of Hitlerism appeared on the political arena, that this meant war, war total and universal, war not halting before any frontier, land or sea. Unlike some other people we did not believe Hitler when he defied the name of peace, when he traded in appeasement, but we did believe him when he spoke of war, of aggression, of the enslavement of other nations, of world domination. We did believe him when he mocked at international obligations, international ethics, when he extolled lies and false propaganda, thereby inviting us to disbelieve all his assurances, promises and undertakings. And so we appealed for the alliance of all peace-loving countries in a powerful, common effort for the aversion of this catastrophe.

I will not dwell here on the many and varied proposals we made during the period 1933 and 1939. We still believe that, if these proposals had met with adequate response from other countries, the tragedy humanity is now living through would have been averted.

Current events are proving that the Soviet Government is entitled to claim credit, not so much for advocating collective security and international solidarity in the face of common danger, as for the measures it adopted at the same time to be in a position to fulfill the international obligations it was prepared to undertake. The Soviet Government knew that Hitler was not to be impressed by mere international declarations, pacts, mutual aid treaties, mutual guarantees, and all that, till he was convinced that these documents were backed by material forces. The course of military events has already shown that we really did prepare these material forces.

If we had limited ourselves to talking about peace, and had not at the same time prepared for an alternative in the event of these talks proving fruitless, our army, however numerous it might be, could never have resisted the onrush of the Nazi hordes and Hitler's monstrous war machine. And if we had not put up the necessary fight, Hitler would have been the big boss, and would have added the vast riches of our country to his other big conquests. And then, it is most likely, the United Nations, every one of them, would have had a poor chance to escape defeat. We may, therefore, claim, with pardonable pride, that, by our preparedness, we have done yeoman service not only for ourselves, but for all other peace-loving countries.

Admiration is frequently expressed for the fighting qualities and heroism of the Red Army. This admiration is thoroughly deserved, and the history of that admirable heroism is still to be written—the history of an army compelled by a surprise attack of an enemy of superior strength to retreat for six months, but, with extraordinary tenacity, defending every foot of soil, every homestead, every hillock, town and river, and inflicting upon the enemy enormous losses, thus destroying that fighting spirit which continuous advances, and the occupation of territory, usually creates in any army, stopping him finally at the very gates of Moscow, Leningrad, Rostov and the Caucasus—and then going over to the offensive and hurling him back.

And, yet, though we have had considerable victories at the front of late, we must not overestimate their significance. The enemy's power has been shaken, but he is far from being beaten. Disintegration has set in in his army, and at home the elements of decay are apparent, but there is still a long way to go before he is defeated, before his people rise against him. He is still doing successful rearguard fighting and will not give up his positions without stubborn resistance. Hitler is massing fresh forces (true, they may be his last reserves). He is endeavoring to squeeze his involuntary "allies" dry of all that has fighting capacity in Hungary, in Rumania, in Bulgaria, in Slovakia, and elsewhere, and hurl them at the Eastern Front.

He is preparing for a Spring offensive, and he thoroughly understands the importance of the eastern campaign, which should settle not merely his own fate, but also that of the whole Axis. He knows, that either he will win this campaign, and win all, or he will lose it and lose all. We should like our allies and friends to see this as clearly as Hitler does, and to act accordingly.

Don't get me wrong. I don't for a moment mean to say that all the allies should concentrate their attention on our front to the detriment of other fronts. I fully understand the interdependence of all the fronts. If, for instance, our British allies were to interrupt or relax their campaign in Libya, thus liberating some of the German and Italian divisions now in action there, these latter would immediately be transferred to the Eastern Front. We are, therefore, interested to go full steam ahead. The same may be said also of other fronts.

But identical quantities of armed forces and identical sorts of arms are not required on all fronts. It is quite legitimate to desire that the forces which cannot be used on one front, should not be kept in idleness and inaction, but should be sent where they could be used. Next Spring, on the eastern theatre of military activities, which must certainly be considered the most important, the struggle with Hitler will reach its peak, and we should like to have the utmost possible aid by then. We should like all the forces of the Allies to be put into action by then, and that, by then, there should be no idle armies, immobile navies, immobile air fleets. This applies also to military materials, which should be sent to the places where they are most needed. We have wrested the initiative from the German command, which in modern warfare is of the utmost importance. It would be deplorable if we were to lose this initiative for lack of adequate and timely support. We are proud that it has fallen to our lot to smash

Hitler's war machine but we by no means insist on exclusive rights. We are quite prepared to let others have a share in our pride.

I am sure you will not find it strange that I, a diplomatic representative, speak of nothing but military matters. It is obvious that at a time when all but a few countries which are the instigators of war, and a handful of neutrals, are to a greater or lesser extent, united in the common struggle against the aggressors, there is not much scope for a diplomat to talk about international relations. And so we diplomats may be forgiven if we sometimes overstep the limits of our profession and make incursions into strategy, if only as amateurs. I will, therefore, venture to present a few more strategic considerations, but they will be entirely personal. It seems to me that events are shaping in such a way that soon there will be no more fronts outside Europe along which decisive battles or even offensive operations of any sort will be possible—at any rate for a long time to come, till new considerable forces have matured in the U.S.A. But offensive operations of a decisive nature will be possible in Europe, and that against Public Enemy Number One.

It is obvious that to deal Hitler a knock-out blow would mean to smash the Axis, and greatly to simplify all the other problems confronting the United Nations so that their solution would take much less time and trouble. But how is this to be brought about? I have already mentioned the increased activity, which is inevitable on the Soviet-German front and the desirability of the Red Army receiving by then the utmost possible aid. Now this aid, with the best will in the world, is strictly limited by transport and other difficulties. Is there then no other way of increasing the chances of overpowering Hitler? Let us turn to Hitler for an authoritative answer to this question.

He has made it quite clear in his writings that the only thing which inspires him with fear, doubt and self-distrust, is the possibility of having to fight on two fronts. It is common knowledge that all his diplomacy, from the moment he came into power, has been concentrated on eliminating this possibility. His determined opposition to collective security, his tirades against the Soviet Union, his so-called anti-Communist pact, his indefatigable endeavors to prevent close relations between the Soviet Union and the Western powers, the treacherous neutrality pact with the Soviet Union—all this was aimed at nothing else.

We hear a lot about the common efforts of the United Nations towards achieving victory. But common efforts which do not include common fighting may not be sufficient. Indeed we see that they are not. This fighting, divided in space, must not be divided in time. It may be of little use to have large, well-equipped armies, say, somewhere in the West, if they find no action while the decisive battles are raging in the East. When such battles are over it may be too late for the western armies to serve their purpose. Only by simultaneous offensive operations on two or more fronts separated by long distances could Hitler's armed forces be disposed of—and that is just why Hitler could dislike such operations.

I repeat, I speak as a layman, but I do believe Hitler could in this way be destroyed by the Summer. But the opportunity may be missed. The peace has already been lost owing to missed opportunities. It would be too bad if the war were to be lost because we let go opportunities again.

I should like to think that these opportunities were being minutely studied and discussed by the military authorities of our allies, and that they will make the right decisions. However this may be, one thing I can assure you, and that is that my government, the Red Army and the peoples of the Soviet Union, will not relax their efforts and will do their part for the common cause. They will continue to strike at Hitler's hordes to the very limit of their strength, and beyond that limit.

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594 SUTTER AVE., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 34 East 12th St., New York, N. Y.
 President—Louis F. Budenz
 Vice-President—Howard C. Rolt
 Secretary—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
 Telephone: ALgonquin 4-1954
 Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
 Washington Bureau, Room 344, National Press Building, 1415
 and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7912.
 RATES
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 3 months 6 months 1 year
 DAILY and SUNDAY WORKER \$2.75 \$5.25 \$12.00
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1942

To Guarantee Success

The Free Browder Congress to be held in this city on March 28 and 29 will be the rallying ground of American justice and patriotism.

But to insure the success of the Congress, intensive preparations are needed. And these preparations—country-wide organizational tours, literature, radio time—will cost thousands of dollars.

The appeal by the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder for funds for the Congress, deserves an immediate response from every liberty-loving and patriotic American. It is to the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, 1133 Broadway, New York City, that you should send your contribution.

The People Listen To Labor's Views

Detroit labor leaders, CIO and AFL, as reported in Thursday's Daily Worker, have spoken out in unanimous praise of President Roosevelt's radio speech.

Unquestionably this is how labor everywhere feels about this extremely important address—a call to victory—by the President of the United States.

It is well for labor to express its sentiments publicly, as have the Detroit leaders, for the rest of the American people are always anxious to know the views of the powerful American labor movement, with its 11,000,000 patriotic members.

Comfort to the Fifth Column

The New Leader claims that it is for all-out aid to the Soviet Union along with aid to our other allies.

But what kind of aid can it wish for the Soviet Union when, in an editorial of Feb. 21, it digs up the old, stale canards about the Moscow trials and uses them in a way that they will be helpful to the Fifth Columnists and appeasers in our country.

The New Leader gives the game away when it blandly declared: "There was no fifth column in Russia to begin with." How utterly absurd! Hitler used Fifth Columns in practically every country he has conquered—including France. Certainly, he tried one in the Soviet Union, his strongest military opponent, to weaken it from within.

The New Leader says there was no Fifth Column in the Soviet Union because it wants to give a cloak of protection to the Trotskyites, Bukharinites and Tukhachevskys whom the Soviet Government wisely brought to justice as Hitler's agents. These Fifth Columnists, like their breed everywhere, had a program. They resorted to sabotage and even murder. They tried to wreck Soviet collectivization of the farms and industrialization, without which the Red Army could not today deal such telling blows to the common enemy. They tried to undermine the unity of the Soviet people, even as Fifth Columnists today try to shatter national unity in our country.

Some of the most conservative capitalist circles in Britain and America now realize the justice of the Moscow trials and glory in the foresight of the Soviet Government in getting rid of Hitler's generals and agents.

The New Leader cannot conduct an all-out effort to win the war as long as it idolizes the traitors which tried to knife our most powerful military ally. It is not helping the war program when it throws up a smokescreen for the Fifth Columnists lurking in America. Instead, it is rallying around it and encouraging all the Fifth Column relatives of the Tukhachevskys who would stab our nation in the back.

Full and Authorized Text: STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 26.—Following is the full and authorized text of the Order of the Day (No. 55, Feb. 23, 1942, Moscow) of People's Commissar of Defense Joseph Stalin. The Order of the Day was issued on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the Red Army:

Comrades, Red Army men and Red Navy men, commanders and political workers, men and women guerrillas!

The peoples of our country meet the 24th anniversary of the Red Army in the stern days of the patriotic war against fascist Germany which is insolently and basely encroaching upon the life and freedom of our motherland. Along the tremendous front of the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, the Red Army men and Red Navy men wage fierce battles in order to oust the German fascist invaders from our country and to safeguard the honor and independence of our motherland.

It is not the first time that the Red Army has had to defend our native land from the enemies' attack. The Red Army was created 24 years ago to fight the troops of the foreign interventionist invaders who strove to dismember our country and destroy her independence. The young detachments of the Red Army which for the first time took part in the war, inflicted utter defeat on the German invaders at Pskov and Narva on Feb. 23, 1918.

For this very reason, the day of Feb. 23, 1918, was proclaimed the day of birth of the Red Army. Since then the Red Army has been growing and gaining strength in the struggle against the foreign interventionist invaders.

It safeguarded our native land in battles with the German invaders in 1918 and ousted them from the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia. It safeguarded our native land in battles with the foreign troops of the Entente in 1919-21 and ousted them from our country.

The defeat of the foreign interventionist invaders in the time of the Civil War secured to the peoples of the Soviet Union lasting peace and the possibility of peaceful constructive work. During those two decades of peaceful constructive work, socialist industry and collective agriculture grew up in our country, science and culture flourished, and the friendship of the peoples of our native land grew strong.

But the Soviet people never forgot the possibility of a fresh attack by our enemies on our country. Therefore, simultaneously with the development of industry and agriculture, science and culture, the military might of the Soviet Union was also growing.

Certain seekers of free foreign lands already have felt this might on their own hides. The much advertised German fascist army is feeling it. Eight months ago fascist Germany treacherously attacked our country, having crudely and vilely violated the treaty of non-aggression.

The enemy expected that after the very first blow the Red Army would be routed and would lose the ability to resist. But the enemy miscalculated badly. He did not realize the power of the Red Army, did not realize the strength of the Soviet rear, did not realize the determination of the peoples of our country to win, did not realize the unreliability of the European rear of fascist Germany, lastly he did not realize the internal weakness of fascist Germany and her army.

In the first months of war as the result of the unexpectedness and suddenness of the German fascist attack, the Red Army was forced to retreat and to evacuate part of our territory. But while retreating it wore down the enemy's forces and dealt him heavy blows. Neither the Red Army nor the people of our country doubted that this retreat was temporary, that the enemy would be checked and then defeated.

In the progress of the war, the Red



JOSEPH STALIN

Army accumulated fresh, vital strength, was reinforced with men and equipment and received fresh reserve divisions as assistance. And there came a time when the Red Army was able to pass to the offensive in the main sectors of the tremendous front.

Within a short time the Red Army dealt the German fascist troops one blow after another at Rostov-on-Don, and Tikhvin, in the Crimea and at Moscow.

In violent battles at Moscow it defeated the German fascist troops which threatened to encircle the Soviet capital. The Red Army threw the enemy back from Moscow and keeps pressing him westward.

The Moscow and Tula regions have been completely freed from the German invaders as well as dozens of towns and hundreds of villages in other regions temporarily seized by the enemy. Now the Germans no longer possess the military advantage which they had in the first months of the war as a result of their treacherous and sudden attack.

The momentum of the unexpected and sudden attack which constituted the reserve force of the German fascist troops has been fully spent. Thus, inequality in the conditions of the conduct of the war, created by the suddenness of the German fascist attack, has been eliminated. Henceforward the issue of the war will not be decided by such secondary factors as suddenness but by constantly operating factors such as the strength of the rear, the morale of the army, the armament and quality of divisions, the armament of the army, the organizational abilities of the army commanders.

One circumstance should be noted in this connection: No sooner did the German arsenal lose the weapon of suddenness than the German army was confronted with a catastrophe.

The German fascists considered their army invincible, asserting that in man to man encounter, it would undoubtedly defeat the Red Army.

Now the Red Army and German fascist army are waging war man to man. More than that, the German fascist army is directly supported at the front by the troops of Italy, Rumania, Finland.

The Red Army so far has no such support. And what happens? The much lauded German army suffers defeat, while the Red Army scores important successes.

Falling back westward under the

powerful blows of the Red Army, the German troops sustain tremendous losses in manpower and equipment. They cling to every fold of the terrain, trying to delay the day of their utter defeat. But the enemy's efforts are in vain.

Now the initiative is in our hands and the efforts of Hitler's loose and rusty machine cannot check the onslaught of the Red Army. The day is not distant when by its powerful blows the Red Army will throw the bestial enemies back from Leningrad, will clear them out of the towns and villages of Byelo-Russia and the Ukraine, Lithuania and Latvia, Estonia and Karelia, will free the Soviet Crimea and the red banner will again victoriously fly over the whole of the Soviet land.

It would, however, be unpardonable nearsightedness to rest content with the success achieved and to believe that we have already done away with the German troops. This would be empty boasting and conceit unworthy of the Soviet people.

One should not forget that there are still many difficulties ahead. The enemy is suffering defeat but has not yet been routed and still has, finished off. The enemy is still strong. He will exert the last remnants of his strength to attain success. And the more defeats he will suffer, the more furious he will become.

Therefore, it is necessary that the training of reserves for assistance to the front should not relax in our country for a single minute. It is necessary that fresh army units should go to the front one after another to forge victory over the bestial enemy. It is necessary that our industry, especially our war industry, should work with redoubled vigor. It is necessary that the front should receive every day growing quantities of tanks, planes, guns, minethrowers, machine guns, rifles, automatic rifles, ammunition. This is one of the main sources of the strength and might of the Red Army.

But this is not the only source of the Red Army's strength. The Red Army's strength lies above all in that it does not wage predatory imperialistic war, but a patriotic war, a war of liberation, a just war. The Red Army's task is to liberate our Soviet territory from the German invaders, to liberate the residents of our villages and towns who were free and lived like human beings before the war and now are oppressed and suffer pillage, ruin and famine, and lastly to liberate our women from disgrace and outrages to which they are subjected by the German fascist fiends.

What could be nobler and loftier than this task? Not a single German soldier can say that he is waging a just war because he cannot fail to see that he is forced to fight for the plundering and oppression of other peoples. The German soldier lacks a lofty, noble aim in the war which could inspire him and in which he could take pride. And, on the contrary, any Red Army man can proudly say that he is waging a just war, a war for liberation, a war for freedom and independence of his motherland.

The Red Army pursues its noble and lofty war aim which inspires it to heroic feats. This, properly speaking, explains why the patriotic war advances thousands of heroic and heroines in our country, ready to face death for the freedom of their motherland. This is a source of strength of the Red Army. This is also a source of weakness of the German fascist army.

Sometimes the foreign press engages in prattle that the Red Army's aim is to exterminate the German people and destroy the German state. This is, of course, a stupid lie and witless slander of the Red Army. The Red Army has not and cannot have such idiotic aims. The Red Army's aim is to oust the German occupiers from our country and to liberate the Soviet soil from the

German fascist invaders. It is very likely that the war for the liberation of the Soviet land will result in the ousting or destruction of Hitler's clique. We would welcome such an outcome. But it would be ridiculous to identify Hitler's clique with the German people and the German state.

The experience of history shows that Hitler comes and goes whereas the German people and German state remain. Lastly, the strength of the Red Army lies in the fact that it does not and cannot entertain racial hatred for other peoples, including the German people, that it has been brought up in the spirit of the equality of all peoples and races, in the spirit of respect for the rights of other peoples.

The Germans' racial theory and practice of racial hatred has brought about a situation where all the freedom loving peoples became enemies of fascist Germany.

The theory of race equality in the U.S.S.R., and the practice of respect for the rights of other peoples have brought about a situation where all the freedom loving peoples became friends of the Soviet Union.

This is a source of strength of the Red Army. This is also a source of weakness of the German fascist army.

Sometimes the foreign press engages in prattle that the Soviet people hate the Germans just because they are Germans, that the Red Army exterminates German soldiers just because they are Germans, because it hates everything German; that, therefore, the Red Army does not take German soldiers prisoner. This, of course, is a similar stupid lie and witless slander of the Red Army. The Red Army is free of the feeling of racial hatred. It is free of such a humiliating feeling because it has been brought up in the spirit of racial equality and respect for the rights of other peoples. Besides, one should not forget that in our country any manifestation of racial hatred is punished by law.

Certainly, the Red Army has to annihilate the German fascist occupationists since they wish to enslave our motherland, or when, being surrounded by our troops, they refuse to down arms and surrender. The Red Army annihilates them not because of their German origin but because they wish to enslave our motherland.

The Red Army, like the army of any other people, is entitled and bound to annihilate the enslaver of its motherland, irrespective of their national origin.

Recently the German garrisons stationed in Kalinin, Klin, Sukhinichi, Andreapol and Toropets were surrounded by our troops who offered them the opportunity to surrender and promised to spare their lives if they did. The German garrisons refused to down arms and surrender. It is clear that they had to be driven out by force and not a few Germans were killed. War is war.

The Red Army takes German soldiers and officers prisoner if they surrender and spares their lives. The Red Army annihilates German soldiers and officers if they refuse to down arms and attempt with arms in hand to enslave our motherland.

Recall the words of the great Russian writer Maxim Gorky: "If the enemy does not surrender, he is annihilated."

Comrades, Red Army men, commanders and political workers, men and women guerrillas! I congratulate you on the 24th anniversary of the Red Army! I wish you complete victory over the German fascist invaders! Long live the Red Army and Navy! Long live the guerrillas—men and women! Long live our glorious motherland, its freedom and independence! Long live the great Party of the Bolsheviks, leading us to victory! Long live the invincible banner of the great Lenin! Under Lenin's banner, onward to the defeat of the German fascist invaders!

PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF DEFENSE.
STALIN.

Soviet Writers Stress Lessons of Stalin's Leadership in War

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 26.—Joseph Stalin's order of the day for Feb. 23 holds the attention of the entire multi-million-Soviet people who recognize the importance of this historic document relating to the period of the patriotic war against the German fascist invaders.

Under the slogan of "Meet the 24th anniversary of the Red Army with new victories over the enemy," the Soviet people mark a new landmark in the history of its invincible army.

Meetings devoted to the 24th anniversary of the Red Army and Navy were held in different cities of the Soviet country. The meeting of the Party, Soviet and public organizations in Moscow, attended by Red Army men and commanders of military units, was addressed by Assistant People's Commissar of Defense Shadenko.

Numerous articles carried by the Soviet press reflect the history and development of the Red Army which in the course of the last 24 years steered itself in battles for the independence, honor and freedom of the country.

REVIEWS HISTORY

The prominent historian of the Civil War Mintz, in an article entitled, "Lenin and Stalin—Organizers of the Red Army," reviews the history of the Red Army's birth, starting with the day when the German invaders were defeated at Pskov and Narva in 1918.

He cites a number of historic facts revealing the great role played by Lenin and Stalin in creating, building up and strengthening the Red Army.

"The strength of the Soviet commanders lies in the fact that they possess an unsurpassed instrument—the theory of Marxism," writes the author. "Brilliantly mastering the laws of social development, Lenin and Stalin turned the Soviet military art into an art of victory. The ability to foresee things particularly came to the fore in selecting the right moment for striking a blow. This was vividly expressed in the days of the Hitlerite offensive on Moscow when Stalin's discerning eye saw that the enemy was bleeding white and that Hitler Germany was ripe for defeat."

"The brilliant leader of the Red Army thereupon set about to regroup his forces for a counter-offensive. . . . The enemy failed to realize this, and continued in places to advance. Soon, however, the Red Army passed over to the offensive along the whole front, destroying the enemy's material and wiping out his manpower."

THE SOVIET MAN

The writer Alexei Tolstol in his article stressed that in the present war the bestial forces of German imperialism have come up against the psychology of the Soviet man who has tasted the joy of freedom in his Soviet fatherland. This psychology of the Soviet man has changed the entire course of the world war resulting in the miracle at Moscow, in the armies of German fascism rolling back to the west.

"The winter offensive of the Red Army," writes the author, "is taking place in difficult conditions. Forty degrees below zero are forty degrees below zero for the Germans and Russians alike. If the Germans are driven out of warm quarters into the frost this has nothing to do with the Russian winter which Hitler is using as his justification."

"The Germans are now throwing spring reserves into action. The reserves of the land of Soviets on the other hand, are practically untouched. The Germans are still strong but the Soviet Union is powerful and this should be firmly remembered."

Yemeljan Yarovskiy in his article deals with the growing might of the Red Army and Soviet Union. He emphasizes that the Soviet people realize the difficulties lying ahead in the struggle and in scoring a victory over Hitlerite Germany and will prevent the enemy from entrenching himself in winter and spring positions.

In spring the Red Army will strike still heavier blows at the enemy; it is confidently surging ahead, fighting for a just cause under the wise guidance of the leader of the Soviet people, Stalin, writes Yarovskiy.

A number of articles in the Soviet press deal with the heroism of the Soviet people, infantrymen, sailors, aviators, artillerymen, men of the Soviet rear who are tirelessly forging victory over the enemy. The Soviet press thus vividly mirrors the road along which the people and army are confidently moving toward complete victory over the German fascist invaders.

Letters From Our Readers

People Are Waiting to Read Our Paper—Bring It to Them, YCL'er Urges

Editor, Daily Worker: New York, N. Y.

I think I have been far too selfish in regards to our great paper.

Just because I agreed and was well satisfied with such great exposes as Adam Lapin's "Washington's Cliveden Set" in the Feb. 19 issue, I neglected to let my friends and neighbors in on it.

I am sure that I am not alone in this feeling. Our paper should today circulate at least a quarter of a million copies. It is only our fault that it doesn't. I say to all friends of our paper (and this is the only paper that we can call our own) beginning today let us bring our victory press to the great American people.

They must be convinced, they can be convinced. Sell and bring the Daily and Sunday Worker to the people today—they are waiting. A Y. C. L'ER.

On the Alert, Americans

Editor, Daily Worker: New York, N. Y.

Attorney General Biddle's list of recent "leaks" of important and confidential war data ought to put every American on guard. It is startling to learn that confidential aircraft specifications have been transmitted to enemy agents either by alien spies who succeeded in getting work in big plants, or by contemptible Americans seduced by enemy bribes. And that plans of fortifications have been found in enemy agents' possession. But equally startling are Mr. Biddle's C-4 and 10th specific cases. One involved publication in a technical journal of detailed aircraft production data. The other concerns an apparent spy who got admittance to an air patrol meeting where plans were under discussion.

These cases make me think I have not necessarily been too suspicious in connection with instances where newspapers have published detailed pictures and diagrams of, for instance, the latest American "flying fortress" bomber and other aircraft and other military weapons. Also the publication by a press association of a diagram of our air raid defense, in minute detail. These things look like ordinary news publications because we are so used to them and to similar things in peace time, but it seemed to me that such diagrams could be useful to enemy agents. They might be published innocently, and then again enemy agents might have a hand in them. Not impossible, if what Mr. Biddle says is true—no means are too small or too subtle for the enemy agent, and things that seem ordinary and routine serve them especially well. Let alert Americans report every suspicious story and picture to their local Defense Councils! J. B.



Fighting the Nazis at Front and Rear: A member of a Red Air Force ground crew, left, fastens bombs on a bomber as the pilot warms up his motor preparatory to a raid. Photo at right shows a group of young Soviet pioneers preparing a package of gifts for Red Army men. Children, as well as adults, are participating in the Soviet Union's total war against Hitlerism.

Song for the Jews

By RAUL GONZALEZ TUNON
(Argentine Poet)

Restored to the land at last by brute decree,
It shall receive you as its own elect;
This is your commune, none shall now eject:
O Promised Land of the martyred dead!

Dead without shroud, without the toll of bell,
Or ritual bath, or wakeful mourners' sigh;
Green grows your grave, as stalks shoot toward the sky:
Flesh heavenly as earthly bread!

You bid adieu to teeming marts of trade,
And the cool, dark odor of the tanning shop;
To sound of flute with tremulous-moaning stop;
Life's good and evil, the harsh, the soft.

To the flowering clover of suburban fields,
Finding its way into the factory yard;
To the weather-vane, where Autumn dies so hard,
Above the darkening pigeon-loft.

To the shop windows of the boulevards,
With their decapitated manikins;
To him who on the roof prays for his sins
Amid the ghetto's friendly throng.

To spiral columns of the fragrant smoke
From basement kitchens where the people are;
To the reddish tea consumed in the noisy bar;
To Heine's loved and lilting song.

To wine-cellar, roof, and all the well-known house,
The window-awnings flapping overhead,
The kettle's cricket chirp, the warmth of bed,
The dear delights that make a home.

To the sunflower with its hard and bitter seed,
To the crude aroma of smoked herring, and
The burning vodka, kummel distilled by hand,
To salt, and honey in the comb.

To Sunday suit in the bottom bureau drawer,
The photograph against the bureau's white,
Showing a young girl in the street who might
Have fled a pogrom's burning shame.

Good-by to the dream, the illusion, of overseas—
The promised land is far, Oh, very far—
To the sabbath of the elders who by the calendar
Go seeking the truth in Abraham's name.

Good-by, good-by to life and the whole of living,
To all in the past has been suffered, hoped, and lost;
To the sea, to the sea, Ah yes, the sea never crossed,
And the wind that blows from the sea.

Sleep well, O murdered ones, sleep well in your trench;
And as you sleep a lightning rends the sky,
A diamond-gleaming sword flashes on high:
The last great battle is to be.

Look where the Soviet race, new race of man,
At grips with man too bold and ruthless grown,
Fights for a life the best that man has known,
And a truth that all as truth may take.

Sleep, then, O dead, albeit without a shroud;
For the Eighth Day is drawing very near;
Shoulder to shoulder, brother with brother, no fear:
The dead shall soon awake!

(Translated from the Spanish by Samuel Putnam.)

Orson Welles Drama on Free Speech, WNYC at 5 Today

Eugene Ormandy conducts Philadelphia Orchestra on WOR, 2:30 P.M. . . . WNYC features dramatization by Free Company at 5 P.M. . . . Navy show on WMCA, 6 P.M. . . . LOUIS F. BUDENZ, LABOR'S NEWSROOM, WHOM (1480) 11 P.M.

7:30-WOR-News; Musical Clock
WNYC-Symphony
WQXR-Breakfast Symphony
WABC-Deaf Insects-Food
WJZ-Woman of Tomorrow
WABC-News
WNYC-Masterwork Hour
WQXR-Composers Corner
8:15-WABC-School of the Air-Student
Discussion
WJZ-Food Forum
8:30-WMCA-Three Marketplaces
WQXR-Breakfast Club-Variety
10:00-WOR-Food Talk-Alfred McCann
WABC-Betty Crocker
WNYC-Let the Buyer Beware
WQXR-Columbus
10:30-WNYC-Art for Everyone-Prof.
Bernard Meyers
WJZ-Frank Luther-Variety
11:00-WJZ-Traveling Radio
WABC-Trans-Radio News
WQXR-Victory Begin at Home-
Arthur Godfrey
WQXR-Other Peoples Business
11:15-WOR-Best Beauty-Woman's Hour
WNYC-Musical Comedy Memories
11:30-WJZ-Practical Presents
WQXR-Symphonic Interlude
11:45-WNYC-You and Your Health-Talk
12:00-WMCA-Magic Carpet
WQXR-News
WABC-Kate Smith Speaks
WNYC-Midday Symphony
WQXR-Lunchtime Concert
12:30-WQXR-Deep River Boys
WJZ-Farm and Home Hour
WABC-Trans-Radio News
1:00-WABC-Mary Margaret McBride
WJZ-News
WNYC-Missing Persons: Intercol-
legiate Debate
WQXR-Lunchtime Concert
1:15-WJZ-Between the Bookends with
Ted Malone
1:30-WNYC-United Parents Ass'n
WJZ-Piano Duo
1:45-WNYC-Metropolitan Review
2:00-WJZ-Music Appreciation Hour
WQXR-Martha Deane
WNYC-News: Gullery and Sullivan
WQXR-Opera Excerpt
2:30-WOR-Philadelphia Orch.-Ormandy,
Conductor
3:00-WQXR-Your Request Program
3:15-WABC-News
3:30-WABC-British-American Festival-
Concert
WNYC-Brooklyn Botanic Gardens-
Talk
3:45-WNYC-News: Civilian Defense
4:00-WJZ-Street Singer
WABC-News
WNYC-Musical Souvenirs
WQXR-Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WJZ-Club Matinee
4:30-WABC-Landis Trio
4:45-WABC-News
WNYC-Defense Program
5:00-WJZ-Adventure Stories-Children's
Program
WNYC-Free Company Dramatization-
"His Honor, the Mayor"
5:30-WOR-Jack Armstrong-Children's
Program

A Psychopath As the 'Guest In the House'

GUEST IN THE HOUSE, a new play by Hagar Wilde and Dale Eunson, from a novel by Katherine Albert. Directed by Reginald Denham. Setting by Raymond Survey. Presented by Stephen and Paul Ames at the Plymouth Theatre.

By Ralph Warner

Have you a little vixen in your home? Probably not; and "Guest in the House" will teach you how to avoid such a tragedy. The guest in the home of the Proctors is a 23-year-old cousin, one Evelyn Heath. She comes upon their house-hold one springtime day, and when she leaves three months later they have been through a psychological blitz which should be a warning to all and sundry.

It happens that Evelyn is a psychopath. Not merely neurotic, but over the borderland into insanity. She suffers from sexual repression, a phobia of birds. She is a malingering, a megalomaniac. And also a vixen-if you get what I mean.

Douglas Proctor, her host, is a magazine illustrator. She drives him to drink, and nearly makes him quit his wife. As for Mrs. Proctor, she changes from a sunny matron to a morose and jealous woman. Little 10-year-old Lee falls under Evelyn's influence, and nearly becomes a pre-adolescent neurotic herself. And even juvenile Dan succumbs to her wiles, and is entangled in a love affair with her.

All of this sums up as a horror story, one in the recent chain of such tales, in which a demented person is chosen as the object of interest. It has been deftly produced and capably acted by a new managerial partnership, the two Ames brothers, Stephen and Paul. As the rather crazy Evelyn, Mary Anderson, young, talented and new to Broadway, plays with variety and depth. Leon Ames is solidly human as the bewildered husband, and Louise Campbell creates a definite personality as the equally bewildered wife. Not the least of the good performances is given by little Joan Spencer as their daughter. And the production, including the direction by Reginald Denham, is quite well up among the best of the season.

Nevertheless, "Guest in the House" is no more than an arresting piece of stage business. The Proctors are real people, their problems and relations to one another clearly conceived. They change from normal living to the tense, nervous irritability which is the product of these trying days in America. To view this transformation and to understand it might have been satisfying to a serious-minded audience.

But that it should have happened because of a demented creature like Evelyn Heath is implausible. The Proctors are too sane to have fallen into the trap she sets for them. Furthermore, Evelyn's dementia is not the product of any disease, nor even of any circumstances arising out of her social environment. She is the creature of an imaginative trio of authors, Katherine Albert, who wrote her first as the character in a novel; and Hagar Wilde and Dale Eunson, whose Hollywood experience has served them well in creating this ingenious play.

"Guest in the House" thus becomes purely a piece of theatre, lacking roots in reality, despite the sincere writing of the authors, and the fine production with which it has been invested. Comparatively speaking, it is one of the better plays of a season in which the theatre as a whole has failed to come to grips with the world in which we live.

WELSH MINE FILM
At Irving Place

"How Green Was My Valley," John Ford's much discussed film of the Welsh coal mines, is now playing a one-week engagement at the Irving Place Theatre. It is on a double-bill with the French film "Port Arthur" which deals with Japan's surprise attack on Russia in 1904; featuring Danielle Darrieux.

The only type of information I get from the capitalist press is that Tony Martin is not going out with John Garfield. Is it true that Tyrone Power had to take a day off because of a toothache?

J. De M.

(A. Cavallanti, one of the leaders, in the 1920's, of the European avant-garde film movement, is now in England, where he has established himself as a leading documentary film maker. Walter Ruttmann, a Nazi screen director, lives in Berlin. G. Pabst, the celebrated director of "Kameradschaft" and "Comrades of 1918," has gone back to Germany to make films for Hitler. Victor Sjöström, the great Swedish silent screen master, is idle in Sweden. The present whereabouts of Abel Gance, French director of "That They May Live," are unknown. Max Ophüls made "Mayerling to Sarajevo" in France, then disappeared. Eisenstein, Pudovkin, Dovjenco and Arnshtam—all outstanding Soviet film directors—are now engaged in producing war films for the Soviet Government.—Editor's Note.)

Encourage Honest Films About Workers

New York City
To Motion Picture Editor:
I agree that there were many weaknesses in "Citizen Kane" that need to be exposed. But I do not feel that the film is "basically re-

Our Readers Write

About the Movies

Letters Debate Merits of Major Productions

Wants Readers' Letters A Permanent Feature

New York City:

To Motion Picture Editor:
Those letters from filmgazers voicing their opinions were good and so were the answers. I would like to see this sort of thing a permanent part of the amusement page which by the way gets better every day. I bow to the opinion of that coal miner on "How Green Was My Valley" because he seems to have been through the mill—but if we're going to set such impossible standards on every little detail, we're going to encourage the worst rather than the best of Hollywood.

With all its faults, "How Green Was My Valley" is way above the average and should be applauded for its virtues. How many pro-labor films do we get in a 12-month that we can afford to take the attitude taken by our friend, the miner who disliked it so much? It is up to the Daily Worker movie critics to analyze carefully—especially important films like "How Green Was My Valley"—and help the layman to look for the right things and warn him against the bad things. I think they are doing a swell job around. More power to my favorite page.

J. M.

Why Most Movies Don't Satisfy

New York City:

To Motion Picture Editor:
After a long period of movie-going and analysis, I believe that motion pictures fail to satisfy completely for two reasons: First, even the best films contain an inordinate amount of tripe; secondly, the characters in screen stories are not real, genuine people. This makes for infantilism and robs the cinema of the real life, vigor and overwhelming excitement of real drama.

A. M. L.

Says 'Green Valley' Is Not a Phony

New York City:

To Motion Picture Editor:
I quite agree with your reply to the coal miner with regard to "How Green Was My Valley."
This is not exactly the kind of motion picture that can be described as a "phony."

It is a worthy effort for Hollywood and deserves to be treated fairly in the Daily Worker. It is all right to criticize and analyze the faults of this film but it seems to me very foolish and unfair to dismiss it with a shrug and call it names as did the man who said he was raised in a Welsh coal town.

I saw the film in the company of a man who has studied coal mining in Pennsylvania and he agrees with me as to the merits of the film.

E. S.

Isn't Interested In Lana Turner

Philadelphia:

To Motion Picture Editor:
Your selections of the twenty-five outstanding films of last year with one or two exceptions, were splendid.

I wonder if you could supply me with the following information: where are these European-directors and what are they doing at the present time? Cavallanti, Ruttmann, Ophüls, Arnshtam, Pabst, Sjöström and Gance? Should also appreciate some information regarding the work and projected films of Pudovkin, Eisenstein and Dovjenco.

J. De M.

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Encourage Honest Films About Workers

New York City
To Motion Picture Editor:
I agree that there were many weaknesses in "Citizen Kane" that need to be exposed. But I do not feel that the film is "basically re-

Director and Stars



Olivia de Havilland, John Huston and Betty Davis discuss their next Warner film, "In This Our Life." John Huston, the son of actor Walter, won wide acclaim for his direction of "The Maltese Falcon." His second picture is "In This Our Life."

actionary." To my mind, Welles showed the development of an idealistic, progressive young publisher to an old, reactionary, brutal, egotist. Kane is corrupted by his own wealth and power. There is an important truth in this. We do not hate the bourgeoisie because they are in themselves evil. Their class position transforms them into a powerful anti-social force.

There is a scene in which Kane is asked by some arch reactionary what he (Kane) would be without his millions of dollars. Kane answers "everything you hate." This did not endear Kane to me, but I think it is interesting.

About "How Green Was My Valley" I felt the total effect was very depressing because it indicated that nothing could be done about decaying industrial conditions and

there was no way out for the miners. But the strength of the film was its portrayal of a working class family. The details may have been inaccurate but the spirit was right. Many people enjoying bourgeois comforts look upon workers with horror. Hollywood especially produces almost nothing but films of glorification of the gilded-life of the bourgeoisie.

I think we should encourage pictures that say the morals of the working class are very high, that there is love and dignity in their family life, that they read books and sing, that they are clean and so on. All these things are true and much more.

It goes without saying that these films should not stop there but also should encourage the struggle for a better life.

A. R.

'Brothers Karamazov' & 'Crime and Punishment' At 5th Ave. Playhouse

The Fifth Avenue Playhouse announces that the First Dostoyevsky Film Program has begun an indefinite engagement. Two film adaptations from the great Russian writer's novels, are being shown on this program: "The Brothers Karamazov" and "Crime and Punishment."

The motion picture version of "The Brothers Karamazov" was produced in pre-Hitler Germany by a Russian-German Production Firm and was directed by Fedor Osep, well-known Russian film director. The leading players are Anna Sten and Fritz Kortner, both of whom have been in the USA for a number of years. The music was written by Karol Rathaus, now music professor at the Brooklyn College. "Crime and Punishment" ("Crime et Châtiment") is being shown in the French screen version, with Pierre Blanchar as Raskolnikov, Harry Baur as the Police Inspector and Madeleine Ozeray as Sonia. It was directed by Pierre Chenal with music by Arthur Honegger.

On the following Friday evening, March 6, Benjamin Appel will read from his novel-in-progress "The Way Home," which deals with the ways in which the working people of the United States are meeting the problems facing them in 1942.

THE STAGE

much of the material is superior to much of the stuff we've been getting on Broadway of '40-DAILY NEWS

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Propose Shostakovich Do Good-Will Tour of U.S.

Dmitri Shostakovich has been invited to visit the United States by the Dallas Symphony Orchestra, according to a report from a Texas correspondent appearing in the current issue of Variety, the organ of the entertainment professions.

The young Soviet composer's visit would be "part of a proposed good-will campaign to strengthen the cultural ties between Russia and the U. S.," says Variety. The effort is being made by Jacques Singer, musical director of the Dallas Symphony, who has sent letters to Secretary of State Cordell Hull and to Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador to this country.

Shostakovich recently completed his Seventh Symphony, "devoted to the ordinary Soviet people who have become the heroes of this patriotic war," as the composer himself described his new work in an interview published in the Daily Worker on January 12th.



DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH

'Musical Story' Shown In Philadelphia Sunday

"Musical Story," a new Russian film, will be presented at Moose Hall in Philadelphia on Sunday, March 1st. Playing the leading role opposite Zoya Fyodorova in this full-length operatic movie produced by the Leningrad Film Studios, is Sergei Lemashov, one of Russia's best known opera singers and premier tenor of the Leningrad Grand Opera Company. Lemashov takes the part of a taxi-driver who must choose between music and the girl he loves.

"Musical Story" will play continuous performances from two to eleven P. M. at Moose Hall, Broad and Masters Streets, for that one day only. Tickets are on sale at Haly's, 1613 Chestnut Street. The Business and Professional Men's Committee of Russian War Relief, Inc., is taking a benefit.

FDR's Report to Nation At Embassy Newsreels

President Franklin D. Roosevelt's stirring report to the nation in which he explains the vast scope of World War II, together with the first pictures, passed by Army and Navy censors, of the submarine-attack island of Aruba, headline the new program at the Embassy Newsreel Theatres this week.

"Australia—Pivot of the Pacific" is the title of the latest issue in the Exclusive "Ringside Seat" series at all Embassy Newsreel Theatres. Devoted to the war effort of the peoples of the island continent of Australia and a comparison of her armed strength with that of the United States, the film also points out that with the invasion of the Dutch East Indies, Australia must now look to America for the oil to run her machines of war.

MOTION PICTURES

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